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BOROUGH OF SALTASH

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R E P O R T
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for
1962

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH OF SALTASH.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the year 1962 a small increase of 330 in the estimated population of No. 7. Health Area occurred. It is yet too early to detect any tendency for an increase in the population in those districts close to the western end of the new Tamar Bridge, but it appears likely that any such growth will not be rapid unless and until further reductions in bridge toll payments can be achieved.

The excess of deaths over births which had persisted since 1957 was in 1962 converted into a small excess of births over deaths. As a result the birth rate for the Health Area more closely approached the national birth rate, though still below it. There was a moderate reduction in the number of still births, and a moderate increase in the number of infant deaths. Looking more closely at the latter figure which totalled 13 it is found that 8 of these infants died in the critical perinatal period within one week of birth and a further 2 did not survive beyond four weeks from birth.

Recent increases in the number of illegitimate births have been cited as evidence of a lowering of moral standards, and a decline in the sense of responsibility which should be shown towards the begetting of a child. Whatever my personal and private views are on the moral issue, I and other workers in the field of public health and social medicine are bound to feel concern about the welfare and nurture of any child starting life without the support and stability normally available to a child born in wedlock. It is I think true that arrangements for the fostering and adoption of these children are now better than was the case in the past. Nevertheless the illegitimate child however kind the fostering or adopting parents are, usually has greater emotional problems than the normal child, with a greater risk of psychological difficulties, and maladjustment. In an endeavour to assess the size of the problem in South East Cornwall I have been looking at the numbers of illegitimate births registered in the thirteen years from 1950 to 1962 inclusive. In the last of these years, 1962, these births numbered 40 which represents 5.6 per cent of the total live births registered in that year. This is a very slight increase on the figure of 5.5 per cent in 1961 and very little above the proportion as long ago as 1950 when it was 5.4 per cent. From a study of these figures it would appear that over the past decade there has been little or no increase in illegitimacy in this part of Cornwall.

As far as the principal causes of death are concerned the pattern in 1962 resembles that seen in previous years. Heart disease retains its place at the head of the list being responsible for more than twice the number of deaths due to either cancers or strokes which follow it in that order. Of the defined forms of cancer, that affecting the stomach was slightly more prevalent than lung cancer and breast cancer. The average age at which death occurred remained close to the latest figures for life expectancy being 69 years for men and 73 years for women. Of those who died during the year 49% had reached or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.

The incidence of notifiable disease (excluding tuberculosis) was only moderate. Of the 459 cases notified 362 were of measles which was most prevalent in the St. Germans Rural District. Of the more serious infectious diseases there were two cases of meningitis and two of acute encephalitis. The latter disease which is an inflammation of the brain usually appears as a sequel or complication of a less serious infectious disease such as measles, whooping cough, or influenza. In fact one case of encephalitis followed measles in a twelve year old boy, and one complicated a smallpox vaccination in a 44 year old adult.

/For the

For the first time for very many years no cases of poliomyelitis were notified, and there seems little doubt that the major credit for this must be given to the campaign for immunisation against this disease which has been carried out in recent years. I can only hope that the great reduction in the prevalence of poliomyelitis will not induce in parents any sense of complacency which might lead to a reduction in the number of infants being immunised against this disease.

I regret that I cannot give the same encouraging report about tuberculosis as unfortunately in 1962 the number of new cases notified in the Health Area showed a moderate increase over the 1961 figure. During the year 26 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 2 new cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis were notified as compared with 16 and 5 respectively in the previous year. Males were more involved in the increased incidence and amongst them two thirds of the newly discovered infections were in men aged 45 years and over at the time of notification. The age group hardest hit was from 45 to 64 years in which there were nine cases. This higher incidence of tuberculosis in males over the age of 45 years gives support to the belief that the main reservoir of tuberculous infection is probably located in this section of the population and it is therefore unfortunate that individuals in this age group, and especially the men, tend to resist or ignore altogether efforts to arrange for them chest x-ray examinations. Such reluctance or outright refusal to avail themselves of this diagnostic facility renders difficult the discovery not only of tuberculosis but of the earlier stages of lung cancer, and of certain heart conditions which are not uncommon in this age group.

The welfare and care of the elderly continue to pose problems in spite of the greater provision by District Councils by way of dwellings specially designed to meet the needs of old people, and by more places in residential homes which the County Council provides. The chief anxiety felt by those trying to care for old people in their own homes arises from the difficulty and delay in obtaining a hospital bed when chronic illness and the degenerative processes affecting the mind and body of the old person make it impossible for them to continue at home. It is not very encouraging to contemplate the prospect of trying to improve matters in this field of medical care. Shortage of accommodation in hospitals and the fact that most of the available accommodation is in old buildings which lack modern aids and amenities makes the lot of staff who have to care for the old people a difficult one. The task of giving medical, and nursing care to old people is not particularly interesting, and often involves much repetition of unpleasant duties. Under the best of working conditions it could be difficult to get staff to undertake this work, and any proposal to increase accommodation, might well be slowed down or halted by staffing difficulties, such as have been experienced in keeping maternity homes in operation. I feel that as much of the care of old bedfast persons does not call for a great deal of medical or nursing skill some of it might be undertaken in local authority homes specially equipped, and staffed, but outside the hospital service. This would free badly needed hospital beds and skilled nursing staff to deal with cases requiring special care for their condition.

In the broader field of public health where efforts to improve general environmental conditions have continued, steady if not spectacular progress has been made. There has been a reduction in the number of unfit dwellings occupied by families and old people, and some blocks of slum type houses in urban areas have or are being dealt with. Minor improvements in water supply arrangements have also been made, but further developments in this field will almost certainly call for large scale engineering works to provide an increase in storage capacity together with larger and perhaps additional distribution mains to meet the constantly growing demand for water.

In the matter of sewage disposal the two rural districts, and in particular the Liskeard Rural District are ahead of their urban neighbours in providing modern systems of sewage disposal. It is true that the Borough of Liskeard has been pursuing energetically the large scheme proposed by the consulting engineers, but progress towards a start on the

The deplorable state of affairs which leads to pollution of the sea-front at Looe by crude sewage continues to elicit complaints from visitors to that popular seaside resort. The solution of this problem which poses considerable engineering problems, and will be financially burdensome cannot be shelved indefinitely, and it should not be forgotten that the more the day of reckoning is put off the bigger will be the bill to be met.

In concluding this general preface to my 1962 reports I should like put on record my gratitude to the Members and Officers of the six County District Councils I serve for the co-operation and understanding I have received from them during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

P. J. FOX,

Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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CLERK

P. M. KEAST (Miss).

OPERATIVE.

T. M. KELLY.



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SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Borough	6,257 acres
Registrar Generals' estimate of resident population	7,450
Number of inhabited houses	2,484
Rateable value	£87,990
Estimated product of penny rate	£365

Vital Statistics for 1962.

	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Live births	72	50	122
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area</u> <u>No. 7.</u>	<u>England &</u> <u>Wales</u>
Birth rate per 1,000 of population	16.9	16.7	18.0
	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Still births	2	1	3
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area</u> <u>No. 7.</u>	<u>England &</u> <u>Wales</u>
Still births rate per 1,000 total births.	24.0	15.1	18.1
	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Deaths	53	42	95
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area</u> <u>No. 7.</u>	<u>England &</u> <u>Wales</u>
Death rate per 1,000 of population	10.9	12.4	11.9
	<u>Male:</u>	<u>Female:</u>	<u>Total:</u>
Deaths of infants under one year of age.	2	-	2
	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area</u> <u>No. 7.</u>	<u>England &</u> <u>Wales</u>
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births.	16.4	18.1	20.7

Principal Causes of Death at All Ages.

Heart disease	34
Cancer (all sites)	19
Stroke	11
Circulatory disease	7
Respiratory disease	5
Genito-urinary disease	5

<u>Average Age at Death.</u>	
<u>Males</u>	<u>Females.</u>
72	76

A moderate increase in the number of live births brought about an excess of births over deaths. As a cause of death cancer was more prevalent than in 1961. The average age at death was quite high, and of those who died during the year 56% had reached or exceeded the age of 75 years at the time of death.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.

1. Particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority:

These particulars are incorporated at the beginning of the report.

There were no changes in the Department's staff during the year under review.

2. Committees:

All Public Health matters are dealt with by the Public Health Committee of the Borough Council.

3. National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47:

No action under this section was called for during the year.

4. National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50:

One burial was arranged under this section during the year.

SECTION C.

PUBLIC HEALTH CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. Water Supply:

(a) Quality:

The quality of mains water supplied to the Borough continued to be highly satisfactory. Samples for bacteriological examination were taken regularly by the Public Health Inspector, the results being as follows:

Satisfactory:

Unsatisfactory:

17

0

A small number of dwellings in remote parts of the Borough still obtain their supplies from shallow wells. A total of 5 samples was taken from these supplies and in every case a high degree of contamination was demonstrated.

(b) Quantity:

An ample quantity of water continued to be available and no restrictions were placed on its use.

(c) Plumbo-Solvency:

The total hardness of mains water varies from 1- 3 p.p.h.t. The water has little or no action on lead and no cases of lead poisoning were reported.

(d) Proportion of Population Supplied from Public Water Mains:

Except for one or two isolated dwellings the whole of the Borough is now provided with a mains water supply. The proportion of the population supplied by means of stand-pipes is negligible.

2. Drainage:

The Department continued to exercise careful control over the construction of new drainage systems within the Borough. Two hundred and sixty five visits were made by the Public Health Inspector in connection with drainage and three hundred and seventy nine tests were applied.

3. Sewerage:

No major alterations or improvements were made to the sewerage system during the year.

4. Sewage Disposal:

The disposal of sewage continued to be effected by means of five outfalls into the River Tamar and one outfall into the River Lynher. With the exception of the Salt Mill outfall, crude untreated sewage is discharged.

5. Closet Accommodation:

No conversions from earth closets to water closets were carried out during the year.

6. Public Cleansing:

(a) Refuse collection:

Refuse collection in the Borough continued to be carried out in a satisfactory manner. The collection is made by means of one rear loading "fore and aft" tipper and collections are carried out once fortnightly in outlying areas, once weekly in the central area and twice weekly in the case of food shops.

(b) Refuse disposal:

Refuse continued to be disposed of by controlled tipping at the Salt Mill Tip. Every effort was made to comply with Government recommendations in respect of controlled tipping and regular measures were taken to eradicate insect pests and rodents.

A start was made on the construction of a bund enclosing the eastern part of Salt Mill Creek. When completed the bund will enclose an area of 17½ acres and will provide tipping facilities for approximately twenty years.

(c) Salvage:

The recovery and collection of textiles and metals continued during the year, the total receipts for the sale of these materials for the period 1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1963 being £146 18s. 10d.

(d) Street Cleansing:

Street cleansing continued to be carried out in a regular and efficient manner. The frequency varies from twice daily to once weekly according to the type of street.

(e) Cesspool Emptying:

The emptying of cesspools is carried out by arrangement with a neighbouring authority.

7. Public Conveniences:

Male and female public conveniences are provided at:

Burraton sports field.
Longstone park.
St. Stephens; and
Warfelton sports field.

8. Public Health Inspection of the Area:

The inspection of all districts continued to be carried out regularly by the Public Health Inspector, the following specific visits and inspections being made:

	No.
Individual unfit houses	28
Houses in proposed clearance areas	6
Moveable dwellings	2
Council houses	72
Aged persons	1
Applicants for Council houses	112
Council house transfers	10
Lodger applications	11
Improvement grants	77
Shed control	15
Grocers' shops	3
Oyster fisheries	1
	<hr/>
Carried forward:	338

Brought forward:	...	...	...	...	...	...	338
Ice-cream premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Cafes, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meat inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food inspection	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Food complaints	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Water supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	265
Sewerage	...	...	...	...	...	...	51
Sewage disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Piggeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Refuse disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Offensive accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Offensive odours	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Noise nuisances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Petroleum spirit	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Diseases of animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
							<u>866</u>
Other visits (unclassified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
							<u>85</u>
						Total:	<u>951</u>

9. Factories Act, 1961:

Co-operation continued to be maintained with H.M. Inspector of Factories in the exercise of the provisions of this Act.

The following table gives the number of factories in the Borough and details of inspections made by the Public Health Inspector. No defects were discovered.

INSPECTIONS.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	4	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	10	9	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	5	-	-	-
Total:	19	13	-	-

10. Outworkers:

One outworker was employed in the Borough during the year. Visits revealed that the working conditions in this case were satisfactory.

11. Pet Animals Act, 1951:

No premises were licensed under this Act during the year.

12. Insect Control:

The Department continued to provide a service for the destruction of insect pests. The following table gives details of treatments carried out:

<u>Type of Infestation:</u>	<u>No. of Treatments:</u>
Beetles	4
Wasps	9
Fleas	3
Ants	5
Woodworm	10
Cluster flies	8
House flies	61
Other insects	1
Total:	101

13. Rodent Control:

The control of rodents continued to be carried out on the lines laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food under the supervision of the Public Health Inspector.

During the period 1st January, 1962 to 31st December, 1962, five hundred and two inspections were made by the Operative, one hundred and fifty nine infestations being discovered. A successful treatment was carried out in the case of each infestation.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

1. Demolition of Unfit Houses:

(a) Clearance Areas:

No further action was taken in respect of Clearance Areas.

(b) Individual Unfit Houses:

Two individual unfit houses were demolished during the year.

2. Closure of Unfit Houses:

No houses were closed for the purpose of human habitation.

3. Repair of Unfit Houses:

Three houses were rendered fit as a result of informal or formal action by the Council.

4. Certificates of Disrepair:

No applications for the issue or revocation of certificates of disrepair were received by the Council during the year.

5. Improvement Grants:

(a) Discretionary Grants:

In the period 1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1963 eight discretionary grants were made by the Council, the grants totalling £2,679 12s. 3d.

(b) Standard Grants:

In the period 1st April, 1962 to 31st March, 1963 seven standard grants were made by the Council, the grants totalling £818 2s. 7d.

6. New House Construction:

(a) Local Authority:

No new houses were built.

The Council possesses ⁵⁷⁴~~569~~ houses made up as follows:

	<u>No.</u>
One bedroom flats	40
Two bedroom flats	113
Three bedroom flats	7
Prefabricated houses	39
Two bedroom houses	80
Three bedroom houses	289
Four bedroom houses	6
	<u>574</u>

(b) Private:

Forty eight private dwellings were erected in the Borough during the year.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

1. Milk:

Milk supplied to the town continued to be obtained from several private producers and from a large pasteurising establishment. The supervision of the production of milk on farms continues to be in the hands of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The pasteurising establishment is inspected and controlled by officers of the County Council.

2. Meat:

(a) Slaughterhouses:

One slaughterhouse is licensed in the Borough. The building now complies with the Slaughterhouses (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958 and the Slaughterhouses (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958 and is maintained in a highly satisfactory condition.

(b) Slaughtermen:

Four men were licensed to slaughter animals.

(c) Meat Inspection:

All animals slaughtered were inspected according to the method and criteria of meat inspection recommended by the Ministry of Food in Memorandum 3/Meat. The following table gives details of animals slaughtered and inspections made during the year.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	168	0	1	214	1	0
Number inspected	168	0	1	214	1	0
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCOSIS:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ has been condemned:	7	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis:	4.1	-	-	-	-	-
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

CYSTICERCOSIS ONLY:

Carcases of which some
part or organ was
condemned:

1 - - - - -

Carcases submitted
to treatment by
refrigeration:

1 - - - - -

Generalised and
totally condemned:

- - - - -

3. Ice-cream:

Twenty premises were registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the storage and sale of ice-cream and one for the manufacture storage and sale of ice-cream.

4. Other Foods:

The following food-stuffs were inspected, found to be unfit for human consumption and were surrendered voluntarily:

	lbs.	ozs.
Canned meat	120	6
Canned vegetables	13	6
Canned fruit	79	10
Canned fish	3	7
Canned pudding	6	10
Canned milk	13	4
Canned soup	2	0
Total:	238	11

During the year (1961) the amount of food found to be unfit (other than meat at the Slaughterhouse) was 175 lbs. 15 ozs. There was thus an increase during the year under review of 62 lbs. 12 ozs.

5. Food Premises:

(a) The number of Food Premises in the Area, by type of business:

Grocers	22
Bakers and confectioners	5
Butchers	7
Cafes and restaurants	3
Fish fryers	3
Fish-mongers	3
Greengrocers	4
Dairies	1
Distributors of milk	16
Licensed premises	10

(b) The number of Food Premises by type, registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16:

(i) Ice-cream:

Grocers	12
Bakers	3
Cafes	3
Mixed premises	2
	<u>20</u>

(ii) Other:

Butchers (Sausage making)	7
Fish-fryers	<u>3</u>
	10
	<u>10</u>

6. Educational Activities:

No new educational activities were undertaken during the year.

7. Method and Disposal of Unfit Food:

Unfit food continues to be disposed of by burial at the Salt Mill tip. Meat found to be unfit at the slaughterhouse is stained with liquid acid green before removal.

8. Food Poisoning Outbreaks:

No cases of food poisoning were confirmed during the year.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

1. Notifiable Diseases (other than tuberculosis): The prevalence of these diseases was relatively light during 1962 when a total of 41 cases only was notified. None of the more serious forms of notifiable disease occurred during the year.

The following are details of cases, and case rates of notifiable diseases during 1962:

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 of population</u>	
		<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7.</u>
Measles	19	2.55	7.27
Pneumonia	8	1.07	0.54
Erysipelas	6	0.81	0.14
Scarlet fever	4	0.54	0.14
Whooping cough	2	0.27	0.92

Rate per 1,000 live births

Ophthalmia neonatorum	2	16.40	2.78
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2. Tuberculosis: There was a reduction in the number of new cases of tuberculosis notified - a total of 3 cases as compared with 5 cases in 1961. All three new cases were respiratory infections. There were no deaths from this disease in 1962.

The following are details of new cases and case rates during the year:

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>New Cases</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0 - 4	-	-
5 - 14	-	-
15 - 24	-	-
25 - 44	-	-
45 - 64	1	1
65 and over	-	1
	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

Rate per 1,000 of population

	<u>Saltash M.B.</u>	<u>Health Area No. 7.</u>
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New cases	0.40	0.56
All known cases	6.04	5.97
Deaths	-	0.02

At the end of 1962 there were 43 known cases of respiratory tuberculosis and 2 known cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis residing in the Borough.

APPENDIX 1.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH - ALL AGES - 1962

DISEASE	ST. GERMANS R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA NO. 7.
Heart disease	71	73	34	17	50	22	267
Cancer (all sites)	36	36	19	12	18	13	134
Vascular lesions of nervous system (stroke)	29	28	11	11	14	8	101
Respiratory disease	19	14	5	3	5	4	50
Circulatory disease	12	8	7	2	5	4	38
Genito-Urinary disease	7	6	5	2	2	3	25
Accidents	3	4	2	3	3	-	*15
Digestive disease	1	3	2	1	1	1	9
Diabetes	2	2	1	1	1	-	7

* Motor vehicle accidents - 6. Other accidents - 9

APPENDIX 2.

TYPES OF HEART DISEASE AND CANCER CAUSING DEATH - 1962

TYPE OF DISEASE	ST.GERMANS R.D.	LISKEARD R.D.	SALTASH M.B.	TORPOINT U.D.	LISKEARD M.B.	LOOE U.D.	HEALTH AREA NO. 7.
Coronary disease, angina	33	28	16	8	15	10	110
Hypertension with heart disease	7	5	3	2	1	-	18
Other heart disease	31	40	15	7	34	12	139
Cancer of stomach	5	5	1	2	4	2	19
Cancer of breast	4	5	6	1	1	1	18
Cancer of Lung and bronchus	6	4	-	4	2	2	18
Cancer of uterus	1	4	-	1	1	1	8
Other Cancers	19	16	12	4	9	7	67

APPENDIX 3

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS - 1962

DISTRICT	0 - 4 Years	5 - 14 Years	15 - 44 Years	45 - 64 years	65 - 74 Years	75 years and over	All Ages
St. Germans R.D.	4	1	8	43	60	91	207
Liskeard R.D.	3	-	8	40	53	82	186
Saltash M.B.	2	-	-	10	30	53	95
Torpoint U.D.	1	1	5	15	15	23	60
Liskeard M.B.	1	-	1	16	21	65	104
Looe U.D.	2	-	-	11	14	31	58
Health Area No. 7.	13	2	22	135	193	345(49%)	710

APPENDIX 4

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH - 1962

DISTRICT	MALES	FEMALES
St. Germans R.D.	71	69
Liskeard R.D.	67	72
Saltash M.B.	72	76
Torpoint U.D.	65	68
Liskeard M.B.	71	80
Looe U.D.	69	74
Health Area No.7.	69	73

APPENDIX 5.

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND DEATHS IN HEALTH AREA NO. 7. - 1962

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>	
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>
0 - 4 YEARS	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 YEARS	1	1	-	-
15 - 24 YEARS	1	1	-	-
25 - 44 YEARS	4	3	-	-
45 - 64 YEARS	9	2	-	-
65 YEARS AND OVER	4	2	1	-
	<u>19</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	
NEW CASE RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION	0.38	0.18	0.56	
MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION	0.02	-	0.02	

CASE RATES AND MORTALITY RATES PER 1,000 OF POPULATION IN THE SIX COUNTY DISTRICTS
IN HEALTH AREA NO. 7. - 1962

<u>DISTRICT</u>	<u>NEW CASES</u>	<u>ALL KNOWN CASES</u> <u>AT 31.12.62</u>	<u>DEATHS</u>
ST. GERMANS R. D.	0.41	5.51	-
LISKEARD R.D.	0.37	4.77	-
SANTASH M.B.	0.40	6.04	-
TORPOINT U.D.	0.34	7.28	-
LISKEARD M.B.	1.54	8.11	0.22
LOOE U.D.	1.34	7.26	-
HEALTH AREA No. 7.	0.56	5.97	0.02
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.38	6.27	0.06

APPENDIX 6

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS -
DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND SEXES - 1962

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
15 - 24 YEARS	-	-
25 - 44 YEARS	-	-
45 - 64 YEARS	11	2
65 - 74 YEARS	2	-
75 YEARS AND OVER	2	1
ALL AGES	15	3

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS -
DEATH RATE PER 1,000 OF POPULATION - 1962

	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTALS</u>
HEALTH AREA NO. 7.	0.301	0.060	0.361
CORNWALL COUNTY	0.313	0.056	0.369
ENGLAND AND WALES	0.433	0.075	0.508

